



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/901,544	07/08/2001	Imran Sharif	UNIQA-0028	7113

27627 7590 07/31/2006

ROBERT BUCKLEY, PATENT ATTORNEY  
P.O BOX 272  
LIVERMORE, CA 94551-0272

EXAMINER

DHARIA, PRABODH M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2629

DATE MAILED: 07/31/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



**Detail Office Action**

1. **Status:** Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted on 06-15-2006 under appeal brief, which have been placed of record in the file. Claims 1-20 are pending in this action.

2. In view of the appeal brief filed on 06-15-2006, non-final office action mailed on 12-13-2005 has been withdrawn; a new ground of rejection is set forth below.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim s 1-6, 10,11,14,15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over De Boor et al. (6,675,204 B2) in view of Krueger et al. (6,098,086).

Regarding Claim 1, De Boor et al. teaches a system (Col. 8, Lines 41-48) for text entry (Col. 11, Lines 34-38), text editing (Col. 12, Lines 24-29, Col. 13, Lines 54-58) and hyperlink navigation (Col. 7, Lines 35-39), comprising: a reduced key-set (Col. 7, Lines 20-23, Col. 8, Line 46) keystroke sequence (Col. 15, Lines 35-49); a keystroke sequence receiver for receiving the sequence (Col. 15, lines 35-49, Col. 19, Lines 7-43); a keystroke sequence parser for parsing the received sequence (Col. 15, Lines 35-49, Col. 13, Lines 4-24, Lines 35-45, 52-58, Col. 10,

Art Unit: 2629

Lines 52,53); an input text buffer for receiving the parsed sequence; storage means for storing (Col. 15, Lines 35-49, Col. 13, Lines 4-24, Lines 35-45, 52-58); and retrieving user interface display screens (Col. 13, Lines 59-62); a browser for accessing the display screens (Col. 12, Lines 58-65); a video output converter for converting an accessed display screen for display (Col. 9, Lines 58-63); the accessed display screen including a hyperlink for option selection (Col. 10, Lines 41-46, Col. 9, Lines 58-67) and for display screen navigation, whereby a user enters a keystroke sequence for entering text, for editing text, for selecting displayed options, and for navigating the user interface display screens (Col. 10, Lines 30-53).

However, De Boor et al. fails to disclose or recite a video output converter for converting an accessed display screen for display on an ordinary television set.

However, Krueger et al. teaches : a reduced key-set (Col. 4, Lines 39-42, Col. 6, Lines 47-54) and an input text buffer for receiving the parsed sequence (figures 8,9,11 Col. 7, Lines 39-65, Col. 8, Lines 59-67, Col. 9, Lines 1-28); storage means for storing (figures 8,9,11, Col. 8, Lines 29-40) and retrieving user interface display screens (figures 8,9,11, Col. 8, Lines 57-67); a browser for accessing the display screens; a video output converter for converting an accessed display screen for display on an ordinary television set; the accessed display screen including a hyperlink for option selection and for display screen navigation (figures 8,9,11 Col. 7, Lines 39-65, Col. 8, Lines 29-67, Col. 9, Lines 1-28).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate Krueger et al. teaching in teaching of De Boor et al. by adding necessary hardware and software features, so that the computer system used to display with ordinary monitor, will

Art Unit: 2629

also be able to display computer data on a TV monitor and be able to have an interactive media system.

Regarding Claim 2, De Boor et al. teaches a reduced key-set user input device (Col. 8, Lines 41-67).

Regarding Claim 3, De Boor et al. teaches display means connected to the video output converter for displaying an accessed user interface display screen (Col. 9, Lines 25-49).

Regarding Claim 4, De Boor et al. teaches communication network means permitting the storage means to be connected to the browser via a communications network (Col. 9, lines 35-49).

Regarding Claim 5, De Boor et al. teaches the sequence receiver, the sequence parser, the browser, the video output converter, and the communication network means define an Internet appliance (Col. 9, lines 25-67, Col. 13, Lines 4-63).

Regarding Claim 6, De Boor et al. teaches the reduced key-set keystroke sequence defines text entry (Col. 10, Lines 41-53, Col. 11, Lines 34-38, Col. 19, Lines 7-43).

Regarding Claim 10, De Boor et al. teaches the reduced key-set keystroke sequence defines special symbol input (Col. 10, Lines 41-53, Col. 11, Lines 34-38, Col. 19, Lines 7-43).

Regarding Claim 11, De Boor et al. teaches the reduced key-set keystroke sequence defines a shortcut input (Col. 10, Lines 41-53, Col. 11, Lines 34-38, Col. 19, Lines 7-43).

Regarding Claim 14, De Boor et al. teaches the reduced key-set user input device defines a standard wireless telephone transmitting the keystroke sequence using a radio signal (Col. 9, Lines 25-34, Col. 8, Lines 41-50, Lines 61-67).

Regarding Claim 15, De Boor et al. teaches the keystroke sequence receiver is adapted for receiving a standard wireless telephone transmission (Col. 11, Lines 34-38).

5. Claims 7,8,9,12,13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeBoor (6,675,204 B2) in view of Krueger et al. (6,098,086) as applied to claims 1-6,10,11,14,15 above, and further in view of Mankovitz (5,949,492).

Regarding Claim 7, De Boor et al. teaches a first text input mode in which each letter of the alphabet is defined as a two-keystroke sequence (Col. 10, Lines 41-53, Col. 11, Lines 34-38, Col. 19, Lines 7-43).

However, De Boor et al. modified by Krueger et al. fails to teach and recite specifically a first text input mode in which each letter of the alphabet is defined as a two-keystroke sequence.

However, Mankovitz teaches and recites a first text input mode in which each letter of the alphabet is defined as a two-keystroke sequence.

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate Mankovitz teaching in teaching of De Boor et al. modified by Krueger et al. by adding necessary hardware and software features, to have an input device with reduced keystroke capability that would allow in the text input mode to enter text with each letter of alphabet defined as only two key stroke sequence.

Regarding Claim 8, Mankovitz teaches the letters are define by the following sequences: the letter "a" by the sequence "2-1 ", the letter "b" by the sequence "2-2", the letter " c" by the sequence "2-3", the letter "d" by the sequence "3-1 ", and so on for the following correspondences: the letters "a-b-c" corresponding to sequences starting with the number "2", "d-e-f" with the number "3", "g-h-i" with the number "4" and so on as the letters of the alphabet correspond to the numbered keys of a standard telephone keypad (Col. 10, Lines 2-40, it is well known to one in the ordinary skill in the art to recognize an alphanumeric or function key, using combination of keys depressed, specifically in reduced number of keys keyboard or keypad, since CPU does the recognizing of the alphanumeric or function key using software).

Regarding Claim 9, Mankovitz teaches a second text input mode in which each letter of the alphabet is defined as follows: the letter "a" by the sequence "2", the letter "b" by the sequence "2-2", the letter "c" by the sequence "2-2-2", the letter "d" by the sequence "3", the letter "e" by the sequence "3-3", and so on as the letters of the alphabet correspond to the numbered keys of a standard telephone keypad, and wherein the input sequence consists of a number of presses of the key corresponding to the letter being input, and wherein the number of

Art Unit: 2629

presses of the specific key corresponds to the position of the letter within the letter group (Col. 10, Lines 2-40, it is well known to one in the ordinary skill in the art to recognize an alphanumeric or function key, using combination of keys depressed, specifically in reduced number of keys keyboard or keypad, since CPU does the recognizing of the alphanumeric or function key using software).

Regarding Claim 12, Mankovitz teaches the reduced key-set user input device defines a hand-held remote control unit transmitting the keystroke sequence using an infra-red transmitter (Col. 18, Lines 37-48).

Regarding Claim 13, Mankovitz teaches the keystroke sequence receiver is adapted for receiving an infra-red transmission (Col. 18, Lines 37-51).

6. Claims 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeBoor et al. (6,675,204 B2) in view of Krueger et al. (6,098,086) as applied to claims 1-6,10,11,14,15 above, and further in view of Yablon (5,764,731).

Regarding Claim 16, De Boor et al. teaches the keystroke sequence receiver is adapted for receiving a standard wireless telephone transmission (Col. 11, Lines 34-38) and parsed keystroke sequence (Col. 15, Lines 35-49, Col. 13, Lines 4-24, Lines 35-45, 52-58).



However, De Boor et al. modified by Krueger et al. fails to teach the keystroke sequence receiver being adapted to accept a microphone input, and the system also including voice recognition means for converting the microphone input to the parsed keystroke sequence.

However, Yablon teaches the keystroke sequence receiver being adapted to accept a microphone input (Col. 33, Lines 1-14) and the system also including voice recognition means for converting the microphone input (Col. 22, Lines 56-61) to the parsed keystroke sequence (Col. 21, Line 9 to Col. 22, Line 13, Col. 32, Line 32 to Col. 33, Line 23).

Thus it is obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate Yablon teaching in teaching of De Boor et al. modified by Krueger et al. by adding necessary hardware and software features, to be able to recognize voice such that voice recognition achieves the keyboard or keypad function and converting microphone to a parsed keystroke sequence input in a keystroke sequence receiver.

Regarding Claim 17, Yablon teaches the voice recognition means converts a plurality of spoken languages limited to spoken digits (Col. 33, Lines 11-14, Col. 22, Lines 56-61).

Regarding Claim 18, Yablon teaches microphone means for inputting spoken digits (Col. 33, Lines 11-14, Col. 22, Lines 56-61, Col. 28, Lines 23-36, Col. 32, Lines 33-55, Col. 36, Lines 1-13).

Art Unit: 2629

Regarding Claim 19, Yablon teaches the microphone means includes one of a microphone, a standard telephone, and a wireless telephone (Col. 32, Line 32 to Col. 33, Line 23).

Regarding Claim 20, Yablon teaches the Internet appliance includes microphone input means for receiving a reduced key-set keystroke sequence in the form of spoken digits (Col. 32, Line 32 to Col. 33, Line 23).

### ***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments, see appeal brief, filed 06-15-2006, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1 under argument have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Krueger et al. (6,098,086).

### ***Conclusion***

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Reisman, Richard (US 2003/0229900 A1) Method and apparatus for browsing using multiple coordinated device sets.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Prabodh M Dharia whose telephone number is 703-605-1231. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM to 5PM.

Art Unit: 2629

10. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

11. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

PD

AU2629

July 21, 2006



**BIPIN SHALWALA**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**  
**TECHNOLOGY CENTER**